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PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

The existing Central Recruitment Board to continue for a period of six months.

READ—

Government Order No. 5359-450—C. R. B. 11-37-7, dated 20th January 1938, directing the reconstitution of the Central Recruitment Board for a period of two years.

2. Government Order No. 3770-3840—C. R. B. 39-38-1, dated 7th December 1938, directing that Mr. R. Chennigaramiah be appointed as a Member of the Central Recruitment Board, during the remaining period of its term in place of Mr. P. Murugesam Pillai, deceased.

3. Government Order No. 5288-358—C. R. B. 67-38-1, dated 21st March 1939, directing the appointment of *Rao Sahib* M. Ramaswami, Mysore, as an additional member of the Board, during the remaining period of its term.

ORDER No. 4351-450—C. R. B. 61-39-1, DATED BANGALORE, THE 5TH FEBRUARY 1940.

Government are pleased to direct that the existing Central Recruitment Board, as shown hereunder be continued for a period of six months :—

CHAIRMAN.

The Second Member of Council.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
2. The Director of Public Instruction in Mysore.
3. The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.
4. The Chief Secretary to Government.
5. The General Secretary to Government.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. Mr. B. Abdur Rahmon, B.A.
2. „ M. C. Lingegowda.
3. „ B. S. Puttaswamy, B.A., B.L.
4. „ M. Ramachendra Rao Scindia.
5. „ Sylvester Pais, B.A.
6. „ L. Vema Reddy.
7. „ R. Chennigaramiah.
8. „ *Rao Sahib* M. Ramaswami.

SECRETARY.

One of the Assistant Secretaries to Government.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

Report on the Working of the Co-operative Societies in Mysore.

READ—

Letter No. 5298, dated 14th November 1939, from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, forwarding the report on the working of the Co-operative Societies in Mysore for the year 1938-39.

ORDER No. A. F. 3639-52—C. S. 54-39-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 19TH JANUARY 1940.

Recorded.

2. The touring of the Assistant Registrar, Hassan Division, was not adequate being only for 117 days. The number of societies inspected by the Assistant Registrars in all the Divisions was also inadequate while the number of societies in the interior inspected in the Tumkur and Shimoga Divisions was very small being only 25 and 15, respectively. It is hoped that improvement will be shown not only in touring but also in the number of societies inspected, especially those in the rural parts.

3. With the registration of 50 societies and the cancellation of the registration of 44 societies, the number of societies at the end of the year stood at 1,899 as against 1,893 in the previous year and the membership also showed a slight increase. While there was an increase in deposits, reserve fund and working capital and loans recovered, the paid-up capital, turn over loans issued and net profits showed a decrease during the year.

4. The Bangalore Central Co-operative Bank having been treated as an urban primary Bank, the number of Central Financing Banks stood at the end of the year at eight besides two institutions for co-operative propaganda and education. The working of the Central Financing Banks cannot be regarded as satisfactory. The percentage of overdues to the total outstandings of the Apex Bank increased from 77·96 to 79·12. The Bank should make more vigorous attempts to liquify its frozen debts of over Rs. 27 lakhs in the best manner possible with the least risk of loss to the Banks and without much hardship to the debtors. The re-valuation of securities for the loans outstanding and the question of obtaining additional securities to cover the deficit have not progressed as satisfactorily as was expected. The Bank and the Department should make strenuous efforts to complete the re-valuation of the securities without further delay. Side by side with the process of re-valuation, the Bank may consider the feasibility of placing the good loans on a long-term basis to enable the borrowers to repay the debts in easy instalments. With a view to improve the financial resources of the Bank to meet its liabilities, Government have sanctioned a cash credit of Rs. 5 lakhs besides permitting the Bank to utilise, if necessary, the amount of Rs. 1·5 lakhs sanctioned for financing house-building societies.

5. There was a slight improvement in the membership, shares and working capital of the agricultural societies. Most of the agricultural supply societies have neglected their primary function and are serving more as credit institutions than as supply societies. Special attention has therefore to be devoted to develop these societies to serve as real agricultural societies true to the ideals and objects with which they were started. The grain banks too have not been a success mainly for want of enthusiasm on the part of the members and lack of proper facilities for stocking grain. Attention should be paid to improve the working of these institutions. The recovery of loans due to the agricultural societies has not been satisfactory. The percentage of overdues to the demand has increased from 73·2 to 76·1 which is not an encouraging feature and it is essential that recoveries should be more prompt and satisfactory, if the societies are to function efficiently. The Hiriyur Agriculturists' Marketing Society and the Ramagondanhalli Potato Marketing Society were started during the year. The Ganjam Fig Marketing Society, Seringapatam, the Paddy Growers' Societyat Mysore, Achanahalli Cardamom Society, Mardihalli Cotton Seed Growers' Society fared well during the year. With a view to improve the sales of areca grown in malnad and to secure better prices to the cultivators, investigations for starting a co-operative society were completed during the year under review and a society at Shimoga has recently been started with the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, as Chairman.

6. The non-agricultural non-credit societies have not shown sufficient progress during the year. The weavers' societies have departed from the primary object of supply of raw materials and the sale of finished products. The Bangalore Handloom Weavers' Society has not shown any improvement in its working in spite of the subvention granted to it by Government and the cash credit allowed to it by the Apex Bank and attempts are being made to liquidate the society by the disposal of the stocks and payment of amounts due to the Apex Bank and other creditors. With a view to improve the condition of the weavers, Government have recently sanctioned a scheme which would enable the Department of Industries and Commerce to supply raw materials to the weavers, render technical advice to them and arrange for the sale of finished products. The weavers' societies which are functioning mostly as credit institutions and those which are in a dormant stage have to amalgamate themselves with the local credit institutions. The two Gudigars' Societies at Sagar and Sorab organised for the benefit of sandalwood carvers continued to do good work during the year. It is gratifying to note that the Mysore Arya Bhaginiyara Society, the Tumkur Ladies' Society, the Bangalore Engineering College Society, and Sri Krishna Dhanalakshmi Society, Mysore, had another year's good record of work. As the sericultural societies are not working satisfactorily, attempts should be made to close the moribund societies, if it is not possible to improve them and to place the good societies on a more satisfactory basis. Though some of the house-building societies have done good work as credit institutions by granting long-term loans for house construction and house improvement, Government wish to reiterate their observation made last year that the object of making these societies supply raw materials to, and undertake the construction of houses for, the members should be steadily kept in view and steps taken to realise the object.

7. The working of the Central Land Mortgage Bank was satisfactory. With the extension of lending operations to four more taluks during the year, the Land Mortgage Scheme is in force in 33 taluks, three sub-taluks and portions of three taluks. Representations are however being received from almost all the taluks to extend the scheme to them. Though the scheme has to be ultimately extended to the whole State, the policy that areas where conditions are more favourable for successful working of the scheme have to be taken up first, has to be kept in view. To accelerate the programme of expansion and to devote concentrated attention on the working of the scheme, an officer has been appointed exclusively for Land Mortgage work and two more Inspectors in addition to eight already appointed, mainly for investigation of loan applications, have been entertained recently. Government have since permitted the Bank to raise a fifth series of debentures of Rs. 5 lakhs at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest to meet the additional demands on account of the

extension of the scheme. It is hoped that, with all this financial and administrative assistance, the scheme will be able to attain its object which is to relieve the indebted agriculturist of his heavy burden of debt and place him on a better economic footing. The collection of dues was satisfactory, being about 89 per cent. of the demand and it is hoped that this progress will be kept up and even improved.

8. Though there has been improvement in the disposal of disputes as a whole, the disposals in Hassan and Shimoga Divisions are not adequate. The pendency in the offices of the Bangalore, Tumkur and Mysore Divisions and of the arbitrators continue to be heavy. Attempts should be made to bring the old disputes to disposal as early as possible.

9. The disposal in the execution of decrees shows a decline during the year. Only 52 decrees were executed in Chitaldrug District which is thoroughly inadequate. No explanation is forthcoming as to this poor disposal. The number of decrees pending execution at the close of the year is 8,210, which is very large. Delay in executing the decrees will affect the financial resources of the societies and seriously hamper their working and development. More strenuous efforts should therefore be made by the Revenue and Co-operative Departments to expedite disposals in the execution of decrees and speed up the recoveries. In spite of instructions to reduce the balance of the court-fee stamps to be recovered, a sum of Rs. 35,004 yet remains unrecovered. Vigorous steps should be taken to effect recoveries without further delay.

10. In addition to 109 societies under liquidation at the beginning of the year, 25 societies were brought under liquidation during the year. Of these, liquidation proceedings were completed only in respect of five societies. The progress made is not adequate and more energetic steps should be taken to expedite the completion of proceedings in as many societies as possible and that with the least practicable delay.

11. Government have, during the year, passed orders on all the recommendations contained in the several chapters of the Report of the Committee on Co-operation in Mysore and have framed rules to give effect to the orders. The question of amending the Co-operative Societies' Act in accordance with the orders passed is under the active consideration of Government.

12. The working of the Department was satisfactory.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

Administration Report of the Department of Agriculture in Mysore for the year 1938-39.

READ—

Letter No. H. C. 150-404—39-40, dated the 9th November 1939, from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, submitting the Annual Reports on the Administration of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1938-39.

ORDER NO. A. F. 3946-67—AGRI. 116-39-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 3RD FEBRUARY 1940.

Recorded.

Mr. T. G. Rama Iyer was in charge of the department throughout the year. The services of Dr. V. K. Badami, Deputy Director, were lent to the Government of Orissa and Mr. M. J. Narasimhan, succeeded him as Deputy Director in January 1939.

Work of Scientific Sections.—Sugarcane.—The chemical section continued to devote much attention to the manurial problems of sugarcane. A number of experiments were laid out in the Irwin Canal Farm to arrive at a conclusion regarding the optimum dose of nitrogen, which is the largest plant food requirement

for sugarcane and the best time of application of the dose. These experiments are reported to have disclosed beneficial results in the application of nitrogen in smaller number of doses within the first sixteen weeks. The work of controlling the sugarcane borer pest in the Irwin Canal area was continued over an area of 7,160 acres. It is gratifying to note that the biological method of controlling the pest in the State has attracted the attention of Entomologists in other parts of India.

During the year under report the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research sanctioned a scheme for the investigation of sugarcane pests and Mandya was selected as one of the stations to be financed under the scheme.

This work was started in January 1939. The use of Activated Carbon in making cream jaggery and of indigenous sugar have indicated wide possibilities of increasing the income from cane cultivation. During the year the extension of the Active Carbon plant and the installation of a jaggery unit in the Irwin Canal Farm were sanctioned at a capital expenditure of Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 4,874 and at a recurring expenditure of Rs. 9,300 and Rs. 12,484 respectively.

Coffee.—Vigorous steps were adopted during the year to control the coffee borer pest. Thirty-two and three-fourths lakhs of borer-affected plants were uprooted and destroyed by the planters from 2,188 acres of coffee area. Another one and a half lakhs of borer infected plants were destroyed as a result of 426 notices issued to planters under the Mysore Destructive Insects and Pests Act. Sixty-six thousand and thirty-four such plants were removed under departmental supervision in cases where the planters did not act in spite of the issue of notices to them.

The scheme sanctioned by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research to investigate the relation of coffee-cup quality to the age of the bush, variety, manurial treatments, maturity of fruit, soil reaction and preparatory processes, was started during the year.

Cotton.—Comparative tests of twelve of the best New World Cottons grown in India were laid out in the Irwin Canal Farm under the Mysore Doddabathi scheme of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. The results obtained so far indicate that the Irwin Canal Area offers bright prospects for profitable cotton cultivation.

Experimental Farms.—The work of the Irwin Canal Farm was improved and developed in all respects. Twelve of the best varieties of cotton in India were put under comparative tests for yield in statistical layouts month after month from February 1939. Seven hundred and fifty-three pounds of cigarette tobacco seed of first Indian generation were prepared on the Farm, of which 418 lbs. were sold to the Mysore Tobacco Company and the rest held over for future supply. A large number of varietal and manurial experiments on tobacco are in progress. Plant breeding work was continued on the Nagenahalli Farm and several useful selections made. The manurial experiments conducted in that station during the year were: (1) investigation into the relative merits of compost and cattle manure with and without superphosphate, and with and without a basal dose of green manure, (2) the optimum economic dose of the several manures, *viz.*, compost, cattle manure, artificial fertilisers and combination of organic and inorganic manures. The area under cultivation in the Hebbal Farm was nearly doubled during the year, while the recurring expenditure under labour was reduced from Rs. 10,500 in 1937-38 to Rs. 7,500 or by nearly 30 per cent. Paddy varietal trials were continued in the Marthur Farm. At the end of the year, the administrative control of the Farm was transferred to the Paddy Special Officer.

Demonstration and Propaganda.—The scheme of demonstration plots, in the raiyat's fields sanctioned in 1937-38, is reported to have proved highly beneficial to the raiyats. The number of such plots for the demonstration of the benefits of improved cultivation, better seeds and balanced manuring was nearly doubled during the year under report. The work of the Demonstration Section of the department in seed distribution was also satisfactory and indicated a considerable increase in the value of seeds distributed. The number of demonstrations of improved implements was nearly five times of what it was two or three years ago. The sugarcane crop on the Babbur Farm was largely used for distribution of sugarcane setts and it is reported that there is a large demand for these setts in the area. Two lakhs, twenty-five thousand and five hundred setts were distributed to the raiyats at concession rates. The Farm raised over 12,000 cocoanut seedlings and 50,000

areca nut seedlings during the year for distribution to the raiyats. The demonstration of the suitability of Malabar Pepper in the Marthur Farm has created an increasing demand for pepper layerings from the raiyats. Five hundred and two (496) basket layerings and 2,950 (1,350) cuttings were supplied to the raiyats during the year. Nearly 55,270 seers of ragi, 121,300 seers of paddy, 22,300 seers of groundnut, all of the improved variety, were supplied, as also 194,024 lbs. of cotton seed. The value of seeds and manures supplied during the year amounted to Rs. 25,000.

Agricultural Education.—The Hebbal Agricultural School and the vernacular schools at Ramakrishnapur and Chikkanahalli continued to be popular. In addition to the usual course in Agriculture, the students of the Ramakrishnapur School were given training in the making of ensilage, compost, malted ragi, clean jaggery and charaka spinning.

The work of the department was satisfactory.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

Administration Report of the Forest Department for the year 1938-39.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of the Forest Department in Mysore for the year 1938-39 received from the Chief Conservator of Forests in Mysore, with his letter No. Pr. 71 of 1938-39, dated 9th October 1939.

ORDER No. A. F. 3847-916—FT. 98-39-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 2ND FEBRUARY 1940.

Recorded.

2. *Control.—Rajasevasakta* Mr. M. Machaya, B.A. (Oxon.), continued to be in charge of the Forest Department during the year under review, Mr. C. Abdul Jabbar, B.A., continued as Conservator of Forests, Shimoga Circle, up to 26th April 1939, when he proceeded on privilege leave and Mr. K. Revanna was appointed in his place.

3. *Area of State Forests.*—The total area of State Forests and Plantations at the close of the year was 3,717 square miles, showing an increase of 21·01 square miles over the area at the beginning of the year.

4. *Reservation and Settlement.*—Six blocks were notified under Section 4 of the Forest Act and six blocks settled under section 17, leaving fourteen blocks at the close of the year yet to be settled. Forest settlement work requires to be more expeditiously dealt with.

5. *Minor and Village Forests.*—The extent of these forests remained the same as in the previous year. Some cultural operations were done in the Village Forests by the Forest Department. Government, however, regret to note that the half-yearly joint inspection of Village Forests by the Revenue and Forest Officers has not been done to the desired extent.

6. *Forest Surveys and Working Plans.*—Twenty State Forests, four Cardamom Plantations, and the Khedda areas in the Begur and Kakanakote State Forests were surveyed during the year.

Out of a total area of 3,659·07 square miles of State Forests, 1,891·82 square miles are provided with regular working plans, and the working of 499·31 square miles is regulated by provisional schemes. Field work for the revision of the working plans of eleven State Forests with a total area of 106·11 square miles of the Hunsur Range was completed during the year. The work done during the year cannot be considered adequate but this is explained as being due to the deputation drafting of the Officer-in-charge of Working Plans and Forest Surveys for Khedda and other works.

7. *Buildings Communications and Miscellaneous Work.*—New roads to a length of about 43 miles were opened, while about 392 miles of existing roads and paths were repaired at a total cost of Rs. 19,820-11-10. Water facilities were also provided or improved in several State Forests and labour camps.

8. *Forest Offences including Sandal Damage Cases and Cases of Sandal Smuggling.*—The total number of cases for disposal during the year was 1,978, of which 1,803 cases, involving 2,730 persons, were disposed of, leaving a balance of 175 at the close of the year. The cases of injury to sandal trees detected and disposed of during the year were 121 and 140, respectively. In spite of the observations made last year, the pendency of cases is still very heavy, being 221. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to look into this matter and issue suitable instructions to ensure more expeditious disposal of these cases.

9. *Grazing in State Forests.*—As usual, cattle were permitted to graze in all the State Forests excepting the exploited coupes, plantations and areas under regeneration on prepaid individual licences or on payment of lumpsum grazing fees. Owing to failure of rains and consequent scarcity of fodder, free grazing was also permitted in several forests of the Tumkur, Bhadravati and Mysore Divisions. The amount realised under grazing, inclusive of sale proceeds of grass in plantations, was Rs. 65,366-6-1, and the amount foregone by Government on account of grazing concessions and free removal of fodder was Rs. 32,302-8-6 against Rs. 74,142 and Rs. 22,147-9-6, respectively, in the previous year.

10. *Spike and Other Diseases and Pests.*—While the spike disease continued in certain localities, a new disease akin to Koleroga in arecanut gardens has appeared in some places and this is under observation. Experiments in checking the spread of the disease in sandal trees continued during the year. Vegetable pests did damage to a number of plantations. The prickly pear pest is gradually decreasing on account of the introduction of the Cochineal insect. The eradication of lantana is not found to be possible on a large scale on account of the prohibitive cost. Attempts are, however, being made to uproot lantana in several areas planted with casuarina and around trees such as mango, tamarind, marudi, etc.

11. *Sylviculture and Afforestation.*—There was some improvement in the natural regeneration of teak, while that of honne, bite, mathi, etc., in all sub-moist zones, of sandal in the plantations of the Kolar District, of the principal local species like surahonne, etc., in the Ghat Forests of the Shimoga and Sagar Divisions, and of dindige, etc., in the pole forests of Bhadravati, Shimoga, Kadur and Mysore Divisions, was good. The reproduction by coppice shoots in the previously worked out areas is reported to be satisfactory in all the divisions except Hassan where the growth was adversely affected by drought.

The pre-monsoon planting of stumps in stake holes in Tea Plantations was continued during the year in all the divisions and the results were promising. Four hundred and three acres of Teak Plantations with 372,200 plants therein were raised during the year, bringing the total area of regular plantations of teak at the close of the year to 19·45 square miles. Extensive plantings of fuel species, particularly casuarina, were continued in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts to meet the growing demand for fuel for domestic and industrial purposes. The agri-cum forestry method of raising casuarina plantations was continued during the year with very good results. Dibbling of sandal seeds was done on a large scale in all the divisions except Shimoga, the total area dibbled being 16,050 acres. All the permanent nurseries in the divisions were maintained in good condition and a large number of plants was supplied to Municipalities, Village Panchayets, the Public Works Department and the Rural Welfare Centre at Closepet.

Afforestation work on the hill areas, the Talkad Sand Dunes and in Hulikere Blocks was continued during the year. Attention was also paid to the extensive planting of economic species such as eucalyptus, cashewnut and tamarind and cinchona and dibbling of Seethapal seeds. To relieve the monotony of the bare hill slopes round about Kemmanagundi, small groves of casuarina and silver oak have been successfully raised.

12. *Exploitation of Timber.*—The quantities of timber felled in forests, brought to depots and sold during the year were 760,475 c.ft. 703,616 c.ft. and 601,719 c.ft., respectively. In addition to this 2,986 Balagi Poles 106,307 Junglewood sleepers.

and 6,000 Kiral bogi sleepers were exploited and prepared for supply to the Electrical Department, the Mysore State Railway and other Government Departments. Large quantities of timber were as usual supplied to the Kolar Gold Mines, the Mysore Iron and Steel Works and other industrial concerns. Four thousand, seven hundred and twenty Ascu treated Balagi poles and 62,679 Ascu treated M. G. sleepers were supplied to the Electrical Department and the Mysore State Railway, respectively. The demand for the year under "Timber" amounted to Rs. 8,76,166-7-9 against Rs. 8,64,194-11-3, during the previous year. The increase was due to the better rates realised, though the quantity sold was less than in the previous year.

13. *Fuel Supplies and Other Minor Forest Produce.*—The demand under fuel and charcoal, including supplies to industrial concerns, rose to Rs. 1,61,239-7-4. The total demand under 'Bamboos' was Rs. 1,22,178-9-0 against Rs. 47,493 in the previous year. The increase is due mainly to the large supplies of bamboos worth Rs. 1,21,106-7-0 to the Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd., Bhadravati. There was a fall in the revenue under other minor forest produce, which is explained to be due mainly to non-collection of khists due on account of the thangadi lease for 1937-38. It is also observed that the revenue from thangadi and kakke barks is gradually declining due to large imports of wattle bark. The revenue foregone by Government during the year as a result of the grant of concessions under the Malnad Raiyats' Special Privileges Rules and the free grants of forest produce for building houses destroyed by accidental fire and other causes in village areas and for other benevolent purposes amounted to Rs. 53,849-3-1.

14. *Exploitation of Sandalwood*:—The quantity of sandalwood collected during the year was 2,168 tons and 14 cwts., while the quantity of prepared wood supplied to the Sandal Oil Factory was 1,373 tons, 11 cwts., and 81 lbs. The net receipts from the sale of sandalwood oil amounted to Rs. 7,61,546-3-9, against Rs. 8,92,139-2-0 in the previous year. A quantity of 286 tons, 11 cwts., 100 lbs. and 4½ ozs. of white wood were sold to the public and to Muzrai Institutions, realising a revenue of Rs. 1,75,381-10-5.

15. *Financial Results.*— The opening balance was Rs. 3,01,143-5-5 and the demand for the year, including Sandal Oil net receipts, was Rs. 27,33,729-14-0. Out of the total demand of Rs. 30,34,873-3-5 a sum of Rs. 27,01,056-13-8 was actually realised and a sum of Rs. 4,505-2-9 was written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,29,311-3-0 at the close of the year. The balance due for recovery by departmental action is heavy, and it is hoped that no effort will be spared to collect the amount with the least practicable delay. The total expenditure of the department, including that under establishment, was Rs. 16,79,606-8-1, leaving a surplus of Rs. 10,21,450-5-7.

16. *Wood Preservation Plant, Saw Mills and Other Industries.*—The Saw Mills at Shimoga worked for 305 days during the year. The quantity of timber sawn was 82,864 c.ft. of round logs, the outturn therefrom being 45,512 c.ft. and the wastage working out at 44·2 per cent, which is slightly less than in the previous year. The revenue realised is Rs. 71,273-13-0 and the expenditure incurred, including that on machinery and buildings, Rs. 17,275-12-8.

The wood preservation plant, Bhadravati, worked for 236 days and treated 151,323 c.ft. of timber, exclusive of bamboos. The expenditure of the plant was Rs. 1,89,574-4-9 and the realisations Rs. 2,39,227-7-6. A sum of Rs. 52,166-7-11 was spent out of the special reserve of the plant for the construction of quarters for the staff, for the building of the Forest Research Laboratory at Bangalore and for payment of royalty for the purchase of the 'Ascu' patent.

The Kalkere Mill was dismantled and the engine and other parts were disposed of.

17. *Game and Game Laws*:—Thirty licences for shooting big game and 72 licences for small game were issued during the year. Several areas were thrown open for free shooting of tigers on account of havoc to men and cattle in the districts of Shimoga, Kadur, Chitaldrug and Hassan and ten tigers are reported to have been shot in such areas. A sum of Rs. 884-10-0 was paid as rewards for destruction of wild dogs, tigers, panthers and cheetas.

Government have, on the recommendation of the Game Laws Committee, sanctioned the adoption of various measures calculated to popularise sport, while preventing indiscriminate and wanton destruction of game. The Chief Conservator of Forests is requested to expedite the submission of proposals for the revision of the Act in the light of the orders issued. A bird survey in the State is being conducted by the Bombay Natural History Society with financial and other assistance from the Government.

18. *Elephants.*—At the beginning of the year, there were 46 elephants maintained by the department. Khedda operations were conducted during the year with a view to capture some wild elephants which had been causing damage to the crops in the Hunsur and Heggaddevankote Taluks. These operations were so arranged as to synchronise with the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to the State in January 1939 and the results were successful. Out of the elephants captured in the Kheddas, only 5 were retained for the department, 40 were sold realising a sum of Rs. 28,950, 4 were presented to the Zoological gardens at Mysore and 1 to Kanchi Kamkotimutt. The total expenditure on account of the Kheddas was Rs. 62,367-9-2 and the revenue realised Rs. 36,060-12-0.

19. *Touring and Inspection.*—The Chief Conservator of Forests toured for 138 days and 170 days, respectively, and inspected all the District Forest and other offices and all the important forests and plantations. The itineration of the District Forest Officers, except those of Bangalore and Chitaldrug, was satisfactory. From the several audit and other reports received, it is observed that sufficient attention is not being paid to the stock-taking of depots and kotis. The Chief Conservator of Forests is requested to issue instructions to the officers concerned to pay more attention to this important work and to follow strictly the Standing Orders on the subject.

20. *Forest Research Laboratory.*—The equipment of the laboratory is now almost complete and the nucleus of a library has been collected. The fitting up of the Museum is in progress. The collection of authentic specimens of Mysore Timbers and the study of their structure has been commenced. The microscopic study of healthy and diseased tissues of the sandal plant was continued. A beginning has also been made on the analysis of the soils from selected localities. A nursery, as an adjunct to the laboratory, to grow experimental plants for investigation and research purposes is being developed and extended. A workshop is attached to the laboratory and suitable standard designs are being evolved for the furniture required by the Education Department of the State, so as to reduce the cost and also to utilise certain classes of available timber which do not find a ready market at present.

21. The work of the department continued to be satisfactory under the control of *Rajasevasakta* Mr. M. Machaya, B.A. (Oxon.), who retired from service from 6th July 1939.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

LAW SECRETARIAT

Bus Company in Bangalore City.

ORDER NO. T. 2183-93—R. T. 53-39-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 31ST JANUARY 1940.

There are at present in Bangalore City a number of motor bus services owned by different persons, and this has resulted in overlapping of effort and unhealthy competition, rendering it difficult for the individual owners to provide comfortable vehicles such as the public has a right to expect, or to maintain them properly.

2. With a view to remedy these drawbacks, the Chairman of the Mysore Traffic Board had discussions with the bus owners of the City on the possibility of combining all the owners into one public limited liability company which would have a monopoly of services in Bangalore City for a certain period. Most of the owners